REGISTERED No. I—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,853.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2040 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G.W. WICKS, R.N.R., on THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calling-patam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, R. L. TURNER, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

H.P., Commander

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 125 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th June 1877, at 2 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, } on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9		
Port Said	36	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14-10		
Marseilles	52	35	14-10		

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 15th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,

and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 460
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

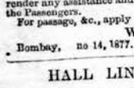
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, no 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 27th June,

and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, about the 7th July,

and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. BRAND, about the 17th August,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 560
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	HYDASPES	2954	470	D. Rennoldson	29th June.
	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th July.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
	TRAVANCORE.	1909	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA...	3963	600	J. S. Murray ...	27th do.
	THIBET	2593	4 0	N. Stewart	3rd Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	3950	600	R. McIlveen ...	10th do.
	SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Hazlewood	17th do.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 9 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
MIRZAPORE..	3763	600	A. Parish	25th June, at 3 p.m.
HINDOSTAN..	3113	600	N. Rodwell ...	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR ..	3781	600	C. A. White...	23rd do.
LOMBARDY ..	3723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman,	21st July, 3 p.m
BANGALORE..	2263	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD NAGPADA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Action on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ghachee Ebrahim Vullebhoy and his wife Mariambee and by order of the mortgagee Raghoba Dhondoo Wagmarey.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate w thout the Fort of Bombay in Mesrally Mohmedan Street or old Nagpada, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and measuring about 32 feet in length and 17 feet in breadth, assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 14 and 16, and bounded on the e st by the house of Hukma Husba, on the west by the passage leading to Chapam Kiln Cross Lane, on the north partly by the house of Nana Omeer and Fatmoo and partly by the public passage, and on the south by the public passage.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cloth and Serge Cuttings, Salvages, remnants of cloth of colours, Wellington, Stable, and Ankle Boots, Foot Straps, and Buckles, Jackets, Frocks, Partworn Great Coats, Empty Cases, two large Iron Tanks, &c., &c., at the Army Clothing Stores, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed by the Superintendent of Army Clothing to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., at the above mentioned place, 100 bags of cloth and serge cuttings and salvages, cloth remnants of colours, 629 pairs Wellington, 390 pairs stable, and 193 pairs ankle boots, 1694 pairs foot straps, and buckles, 150 jackets, frocks, trowsers, &c., 800 partworn great coats, forage caps, canvas bale wrappers, tarred and plain, tinlined cases, empty cases, two large iron tanks, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the goods, which must be removed within three days from the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of very superior and choice real hand made Oil painting and Oleographs in fancy gilt frames, by the best artist.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their auction-room, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., an account and at the risk of the concerned to sell off without reserve, an invoice of real hand-work oil-p inting and oleograph, just landed per s.s. Tumour, subject ng fi ends and Family, in ornamental gilt frames, after old Dutch Master, Dignity Impudence in very richly and ornamental frame, Prince of Wales, Rostock, Bay of Naples, Winter in the North, Lake Garda, the Venus in Wales, Fruit Piece Peaches, Orange and Fig Seller, Duchess of Devonshire, In The Nursery, Coloured Pints, Cross and Flowers, Sunny Hours, and various fancy pictures, steel engraving in maple frames, black enamel paper pictures, Prince of Wales' picture without frame, also 2,000 feet assorted kind of gilt and maple frames.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1877.

MEHRJEF, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, self acting Organ, Treasuries, Golden Fishes, Phaeton set of Double Harness English, and one good Musical Box with 24 tunes, &c., at No. 125, Breach Candy Road, Tardeo, (near Nana Sunkerset Temple).

On MONDAY next, the 2nd July, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the whole of the drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman, who vacated his bungalow, consisting of blackwood carved open-work and mahogany drawing-room chairs, sofa and easy-chairs, covered with handsome flowered and leather cloth, spring seated lining Ottoman seat, high backed velvet lined chairs, English velvet pile hall carpets, foot stools, carpet hassocks, rich single and double screens, round pier and set of dining tables, large and small size chiffoniers, whatnots, teapoys, hat and stick-stands, spare round marble slabs, walnutwood self acting organ (Gavlolet Cie.), pier glasses, rich oleographs in frames, golden fishes with aquariums, large vice versa opera glass with slides, hanging chandeliers and argand lamps, table, kerosine, reading and sideboard lamps, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, electric bell, Chinese writing desk, handsome English and Chinese ornament jars, vases, figures, card-baskets and toilet bottles, Lord's treasury safe, handsome English brass and iron bedsteads, blackwood carved four post bed-steads, iron folding cots baba cots, cradles, open-work wardrobes, chests of drawers, cloth-s presses, dining-room and American chairs, towel and wooden horses, mussal steps, couches, best plated tea kettle with spirit lamp, coffee urn, cruet frames, China garden pots with stands, garden pumps, tools and shells, phaeton, English double set of harness (new), &c., &c.

The property will be on view hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th inst, at the establishment of Messrs. Soondy & Co., in Meadow Street, a quantity of surplus stock, or variety of pianos, harmoniums, American organs, various musical instruments, pictures, sewing machines, revolvers, carriages, bicycles, gram machines, leather pistol cases, hand bags, rolls of linoil, covers for pianos, glass fish bowls, a handsome dessert set, porcelain flower pots, earthen teapots, plated cruet frame, candlesticks, a britannia metal teaset, flower vases, brass kerosine hanging lam s with drops and moons, bronze kerosine table lamps, tin wall lamp, bronze 8 day time pieces, and some uniform, also a lot of miscellaneous, stock, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Cazee Syed Str et, Moody Bazaar. By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

Messrs. JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to put up for sale by public auction on THURSDAY, the 28th day of June 1877, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in Cazee Syed Street, Moody Bazaar in the subdistrict of Mandvi, admeasuring in breadth 11 feet 6 inches or thereabouts and in depth 85 feet or thereabout assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 692 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, fronting Cazee Syed Street on the east side thereof, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Kanjee Liladhur, on or towards the east by Cazee Syed Street, aforesaid, on or towards the south by the house of Kolsanee Mogran Shaik Adam bin Magnai Ismail, and on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage and the house of Manchershai, widow, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thacker Lalji Dwarkadas and are now in the occupation of Thacker Govindjee Laljee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitor Church Gate Street, or to the Auctioneers.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

RAIN GAUGES.
ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.
Rs. 12 complete.
D. S. KEMP & CO.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."
Price complete, Rs. 20.
D. S. KEMP & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be OPENED at Poona on the 20th August.
For further particulars, apply to
Major A. PULLAN, Hony. Secretary,
F. A. Exhibition.

STIRLING, BALD & Co., 2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, *Civil Service and Army Agents.*
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts kept. Pay, Pensions, Dividends, and Moneys collected and invested. No commission is charged for keeping Current Accounts.
PASSAGES ENGAGED, Baggage collected and shipped.
BOOKS, Magazines, Newspapers, and Miscellaneous Supplies of all descriptions supplied at lowest rates. Special terms to Book Clubs and Messes.
PARCELS received and forwarded.
Corresponding House :
HORSLEY PALMER, STIRLING & Co.,
LONDON.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£ 452,384
FUNDS IN HAND	£ 777,558
CLAIMS PAID	£1,804 411

MEDICAL REFERREE—J. ARNOTT, M.D., Bombay.

THE DIRECTORS are happy to report that the past year has been one of the most successful Fire Years in the Company's experience, and they congratulate the Proprietors on the prosperous condition of the Company.
The Life Branch also progresses satisfactorily and next year will be the Queen Life Bonus year.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

TO BE LET, two entire HOUSES in Rampart Row, for Rs. 200 and Rs. 300.
Four RESIDENCES in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 75, 90, 150 and 170.
A RESIDENCE in Meadows Street for Rs. 150.
A RESIDENCE in Apollo Street for Rs. 150.
Two RESIDENCES in Church Gate Street. Rent Rs. 60 and Rs. 100.
Two RESIDENCES in Bell Lane for Rs. 45 each.
A RESIDENCE in Homby Row for Rs. 75.
RESIDENCES at Grant Buildings at moderate rents.
The first and third FLOORS of a house next to Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 50 and 40, respectively.
A suite of ROOMS in the Fort, above Messrs. Rogers & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 60.
The first, second and top FLOORS of a house at Khetwady known as Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Limm's house. Rent Rs. 30 each.
Several OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS in different parts of the Fort. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

MONSOON ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after July 1st, the Down Mail will leave Colaba, Bombay, at 7 a.m., Surat 3-5, Broach 4-34, Baroda 6-45 and arrive at Ahmedabad at 9-35 p.m.

The up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 9 a.m., Baroda 8-55, Broach 10-45, Surat 12-55 and arrive at Colaba at 8-30 p.m.

Down Mixed trains will leave Colaba at 7-15 a.m. and arrive at Surat at 7-50 p.m., Surat at 8-55 a.m. and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-05 p.m., Ahmedabad at 8 a.m. and arrive at Wadhwan at 2 p.m.

Up mixed trains will leave Wadhwan at 8 30 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 2-20 p.m., Ahmedabad at 7-50 a.m. and arrive at Surat 6-30 p.m., Surat 8-30 a.m. and arrive at Colaba at 7 p.m.

Branch line trains will be arranged to meet the mixed trains.

For further particulars see the Time Tables exhibited at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd June 1877.

DR. KIRBY'S PHOSPHOROUS AND COMBINATION PILLS.

No. 1 Pil. Phospori Pur.
No. 2 do. et Muis Vom. It is admirably adapted for the treatment of various disorders dependent on debility.
No. 3 do. et Quina. Invaluable after low and intermittent fevers.
No. 4 do. e Quina et Mulis Vom.
No. 5 do. Pur Pot. In very severe attacks of Neuralgia.
No. 6 do. et Mulis Vom Fort. In lowness of Spirit, exhaustion from overwork, &c.
No. 7 do. et Ferro. Valuable for weak children.
No. 8 do. e Ferro et Quina. In general weakness.
No. 9 do. Comp. Especially useful in improving the condition of the blood, &c.
No. 10 do. e Morphia.
No. 11 do. e Cannbis Indica.
No. 12 do. e Aconito.
No. 13 do. e Ferro et Nucis Vomici. In anæmic conditions and *sexual debility.*
No. 14 do. e Aloes et Muis Vom. An excellent Dinner Pill: and useful for habitual constipation.
No. 15 do. et Zinci. Invaluable in diseases peculiar to women, hysteria, uterine disturbances, &c.
No. 16 do. e Ferro et Aloes.
No. 17 do. Compound Fort.
No. 18 do. e Quina et Aloes.
No. 19 do. et Digitalis. Useful in diseases of the heart.
No. 20 do. et Cantheridis. It is useful in chronic urethral discharges, obstinate gleet and premature losses, loss of sexual power, resulting from excesses in early life.

Sold in Bottles Re. 1 14 and Rs. 3-4 each.

To ensure prompt execution of their Orders, the Outstation Indentors are requested to enclose Remittance with their Orders, and 4 as. extra for packing.

M. B. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
41, Shaik Memon Road, Zoonna Musjid, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG respectfully begs to inform his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has just received further supplies of TRICHINOPOLIES of the undermentioned Brands, in SPLENDID CONDITION, Manufactured from Tobacco specially selected and reserved. He offers them for sale with the confidence a really FIRST CLASS ARTICLE inspires.

CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S PRIME	Rs. 20	per 1,000	
Do. Do.	„ 2-4	per Box of	100
Do. No. 1	„ 17	per 1,000	
Do. Do.	„ 2	per Box of	100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	„ 20	per 1,000	
Do. Do.	„ 2-4	per Box of	100
Do. No. 1	„ 17	per 1,000	
Do. Do.	„ 2	per Box of	100
NONPAREILS	„ 15	per 1,000	
Do.	„ 1-12	per Box of	100

CIGARS.

PRINCIPES	Rs. 20	per 1,000	
Do.	„ 2-4	per Box of	100
FAVORITAS	„ 22	per 1,000	
Do.	„ 2-8	per Box of	100
REGALIAS ELEGANTE	„ 25	per 1,000	
Do. Do.	„ 3	per Box of	100

DINDIGUL HAVANNAS,
"LONDRES."
(MR. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)
The Indian Havanna par excellence.
Rs. 24 per 1,000.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

MANILLA CIGARS.
"CAVITES."
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100. Rs. 7.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

THE NEW SCHOOL-ROOM, on the Esplanade, will (D. V.) be OPENED for Pupils on MONDAY, July 2nd. Application to be made to Miss PRESCOTT.

FOR SALE, a pair of diagonal ENGINES, 10 H. P., with a Hoist attached, having also a large Driving Pulley. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a TRUNK ENGINE, 24 H. P., well adapted for driving Hydraulic Pumps and could be easily attached to them. Apply at this Office.

FRESH HAMS, JUST RECEIVED. PRICE TWELVE AND A HALF ANNAS per lb. CASH. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

TASMANIA JAMS, Swiss Milk, Leibeg's Extract of Meat, Indian Condiments and every description of G rocseries in stock at W. J. ESSAU'S, Forbes Street.

A VACANCY in a "CHUMMERY" for a BACHELOR. Five minutes' walk to the Fort. Tram quite close. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, by a MARRIED PERSON, a SITUATION to go to England with a Lady, or to take charge of children. Apply to "M.," care of this Office.

WANTED.—An EUROPEAN to take charge of a person of unsound mind. One who can AMUSE him by MUSIC or GAMES at BILLIARD will be preferred. Apply Personally to "B, C, D," care of *Bombay Gazette*, between 2 and 5 p.m.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS :—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REVISION OF PRICES. MARCH 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	29 0	...

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE ..... Rs.	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs.	27 0	15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand. Rs	46 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR '...	28	0	15 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do. ...	46 0	24 8				

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG ..... Rs.	41 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) ..... Rs.	23	8 ...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36 0	19 0	LAUBENHEIM	17	8 9 8
NIERSTEIN	26 0	14 0	GIESENHEIM	20	0 11 0
HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8			

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN ..... Rs.	42 0	23 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34	18 8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG ..... Rs.	33 0	18 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE ..... Rs.	...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27 0	14 8	WINNINGEN	20	0 ...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL. Rs	40 0	22 0	FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32	0 ...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Capor } Rs.	10	0 ...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE ..... Rs.	21	0	11 8
PETIT MEDOC { Breakfast Wines } ...	12	8 7 4	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after }	26	0	14 8
MEDOC, Superior	15	8 9 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines }	31	0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs	31	8 ...	BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs.	19	0 ...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23	8 ...			

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	29	0 15 8	BEAUNE ..... Rs.	19	0 10 8
POMMARD	24	0 13 0	CHABLIS	18	0 ...
MACON	23	0 12 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	38	0 21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	38	0 21

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs.	33	0 ...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22	8 ...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27	0 ...	WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's ..... Rs.	20	0 ...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23	0 ...	Do. Fine Old (Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22	8 ...
GIN, London Old Tom	18	0 ...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28	0 ...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27	0 ...	Do. do. **	32	0 ...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22	8 ...	Do. do. ***	34	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 23RD JUNE 1877.

CONSOLS yesterday declined from 94¼ to 93⅞, but to-day, notwithstanding the definite confirmation of the report that Government would ask Parliament for an additional credit on account of precautionary military preparations, the quotation has recovered to 94. French Rentes for the time being are mainly governed by a different set of influences. Yesterday the price advanced from 105½ to 105⅞ and to-day the recovery has been lost. Seeds are unchanged, but Wheat yesterday was quoted partially 6d. per quarter higher to arrive.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue quiet but steady at previous prices, and the Liverpool Cotton Market, although also very quiet—the sales yesterday being only 6,000 and to-day 4,000 bales—shows no quotable change in values. The political uneasiness is sufficient to account for even greater dulness than at present exists, but otherwise the position is by no means unfavourable. The subjoined figures show that the total visible supply has decreased by no less than 90,000 bales during the week, and the visible supply for the U. K. alone is 120,000 less than the same time last year, and 345,000 less than the corresponding date in 1875. These deficiences are chiefly in Surats, and as they are likely to increase as the year goes on, prices are not likely to recede very far notwithstanding the high level at which they now stand in comparison with American.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant shows the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds..	2,520,000	2,516,340	2,582,979
„ „ „ Surats ..	563,000	686,430	1,031,290
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,089,000	1,027,600	990,860
Do. London.....	46,000	59,940	107,380
American Afloat.....	110,000	100,000	146,000
E. Indian „	142,000	270,000	429,000
	1,328,000	1,448,540	1,673,440
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6¾d.	6 5-16d.	7¾d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5¼d.	4¾d.	5¼d.
Difference.....	1½d.	1 15-16d.	2¼d.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes both ready Mid-Uplands and September shipment unchanged at 11⅛ cents per lb.

The American Crop figures to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts..... ...	8,000	10,000	9,000
„ Exports to U. K.	19,000	23,000	27,000
„ „ to Continent.	7,000	4,000	5,000
Total Receipts Since 1st Sept.	3,912,000	4,050,000	3,451,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,921,000	1,886,000	1,771,000
„ „ to Continent „	1,094,000	1,183,000	799,300
„ Stock at the ports	280,000	317,000	218,000

Coffee in London yesterday was firm with an advance of 2s. per cwt. in Mysore. Cocoanut oil was unaltered. Enfaced Rupee Paper was the same as on Thursday and Bar Silver both yesterday and to-day quoted is as before at 53¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—As usual on Saturday's at this time of year, there has been next to nothing doing to-day, but the tendency if anything has been slightly steadier, the banks being less anxious buyers than they were yesterday. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8¾d.	„
Credits, 3 „	1s. 8¾d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 8 15-16d.	„

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at ¼ per cent. premium for demand and ¾ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER notwithstanding the fels favourable aspect of political matters continues fairly steady at about yesterday's values. We call Fours Rs. 99½; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 98¾; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102½ to ¾.

The SHARE MARKET has been decidedly quieter to-day, a slight reaction having apparently set in after the activity in the early part of the week. Bank of Bombays are fairly steady at 43 per cent. premium and Agra Bank are Rs. 2 higher. Colaba Land Co.s shares have again risen Rs. 5 per share, but there has been a decline of Rs. 35 in Mazagons and Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Alexandra, Coorla, Dhurrumsey, Hindustan, Mandvie and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Colaba, Rs. 15 in Great Eastern, and Madras United, Rs. 25 in Madras Spinning, Rs. 30 in Nariad and Rs. 35 per share in Sassoon Spinning and Weaving.

COTTON to-day has been particularly quiet with almost no business doing, the only purchases reported for export being 200B. fully fair Bhowpressed. The Mills are also buying but sparingly, and prices may be called Re. 1 per candy lower. The Receipts yesterday were 1,392 bales. We quote:—

Good Dhollera	Ready	Rs. 194	per candy F. P.
F. G. F. do.	„	190	„ „
G. F. do.	„	185	„ „
Good Oomra	„	193	„ „
F. G. F. do.	„	* 188	„ „
G. F. do.	„	183	„ „

LINSEED is very quiet at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-1 per cwt. Rapeseed is steady at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. For WHEAT the enquiry is much less active and the market is dull at Rs. 36 to Rs. 36½ for White and Rs. 30½ per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS, owing to the limited extent of export business doing, are dull and unchanged. By steam for Liverpool some small engagements have been made at £1-16-3. Sailing ships are offering to fill up at £1-15 but find it difficult to get cargo.

PIECE GOODS have not undergone any quotable change, nor are they likely to do so yet a while, the season for up-country buying being almost entirely closed. The future position, however, improves with every additional fall of rain, and at present there seems good ground to hope for an active re-opening of the season after the rains.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	117
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	710
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	715
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	319
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,103
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	950
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	250	2,500	2,250	80 p.s.	419
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.s.	493
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	100	all	12 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.....	800	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	600	1,800	all	170 do	590
Dholleras P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	259
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,200 xd.
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	310
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	365
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Shancon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	390
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	461
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,140
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Vokart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th June compared with that for 12th June:—

LIABILITIES.	12th June. Rs. A. P.	18th June. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	15,50,419 2 3	16,70,179 2 0
Treasury Balance	2,50,04,905 0 7	2,78,62,465 3 7
Other Deposits	1,83,19,593 2 4	1,82,63,174 15 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,95,828 12 11	2,65,346 15 4
Sundries	13,70,919 4 10	14,16,694 1 11
Rs.	6,66,62,667 8 1	6,94,58,860 7 0
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,03,56,623 8 9	1,12,22,254 15 9
Loans on Govt. Securities.	44,23,626 5 5	42,23,416 5 5
Credits on ditto ...	30,38,320 1 6	42,23,656 4 6
Bills Discounted.....	2,02,13,489 14 8	2,06,03,347 4 3
Balances with other Banks	10,98,427 15 9	9,44,301 3 9
Bullion	11,41,471 1 9	10,10,021 1 0
Dead Stock	10,29,799 3 8	10,20 408 8 2
Stamps	9,594 0 11	9,757 14 0
Sundries	1,77,935 10 11	1,93,754 4 0
Cash at Head Office	1,31,94,612 9 1	1,39,18,267 7 2
„ at Branches	1,10,37,867 15 9	1,12,82,272 3 0
Rs.	6,66,62,667 8 1	6,94,58,860 7 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP NORFOLK, 953 tons, Captain H. Thompson, will sail to-day for Batavia in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed on the 23rd instant for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. AVOKA, 994 tons, Captain T. Alderton, sailed on the 22rd instant for Australia, &c., with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. W. H. Cunningham Capt. W. Laidry, and Mr. and Mrs. Ingle and four children.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Avoca (s)	Alderton	Australia.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee.

The ship Norfolk, Thompson, to Batavia, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The ship Glandinorwig, to Rotterdam, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
19	Arabia (s).....	Steven. on	Singapore, June 2.
	Orion (s)	Smerdon	Liverpool, May 19.
20	City of Mecca(s).....	Marr	London, May 2.
	Merkara (s).....	Ballantine ..	London, May 10.
	Atlantique	Martin	Bourbon, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
19	Antrim	.....	.....
	Kirkham	.....	.....
20	Goryia (s).....	.....	.....
	Mecca (s)	.....	.....
	Woodthurn	.....	.....
	Rainbow	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Orion—Mrs Comley, Mrs Carter, Capt G S Bartlett, Mr G W Hanlon, Capt Erskin, Capt and Mrs Sandeman and child.
Per City of Mecca—Mr Smith, Mr Bruce, Mr Harell.
Per Merkara—Mr Virian, Mr Swinhoe and family, Miss Severell, Mr and Mrs Barclay and family, Mr Beou, the Masters Herr, 4 Misses Downing, Mrs Scott and infant, Mr May and Mr Eadye.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Craigforth s—75 boxes window glass, Curimbhoy Tejbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—1 case ham, 3 cases bacon, 3 cases cheese and 26 cases oilmen, Bomanjee Manuckjee Pustkucker; 20 cases copper sheets, Merwanjee and Co; 787 bars and 70 bundles iron, Manuckjee Jemsetjee.
Pekin s—17 cases candles, Cassum Abdoolrehman.
J C Stevenson s—25 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—2 casks whiskey, Thomson and Taylor.
Macedonia s—25 cases gingerwine, Hajee Currim and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—1 case pianoforte, Soundy and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx s—20 cases glassware and 1 case hardware, Hassum Allarakhia; 1,000 cases kerosine oil, M Mody and Co; 300 tubs steel and 60 cases beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Helen Scott—35 bales wool, Cursetjee Eduljee Mehcta.
Trinacria s—100 bales cotton, Ramjee Ludha; 101 bales cotton and 101 bales wool, Nurree Khuttow.
Marina s—105 bales wool, Nurree Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 492 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 344 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Egbert s—260 cwts B horns, Hassun Mahamed Noor Mahamed; 1,165 cwts linseed cakes, W Nicol and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Stockbridge—1,800 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Autogofaster—125 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Andrew—240 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Marathon—750 cwts rapseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx s—140 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—18 bales hides, G Re fferscheid and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sphinx s—2 pots Sandalwood oil, Esaac Saloon; 1 box silver coins value Rs. 1,000, Jocsub Meer.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx s—800 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

King Richard s—29 bales twist, Cassum Vally; 109 chests opium, Nurree Kessowjee and Co.
Mirzapore s—1 box silver coins value Rs. 3,000, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 300 baskets onions, Hussen Dawood; 39 cwts olibanum, Cassum Canjee; 4 cases fishmaws and 8 cases sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 384 cwts byhabuk, Cassum Bhaiinjee; 43 cwts E wth, J F Khaiuckchaw; 10 bales cotton waste, Heerjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 bales twist, Gunputrow Pandoorungjee; 50 bales twist, Hajee Esmail Major Hubbi; 20 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 54 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 172 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail; 91 chests opium, N J Abraham; 52 chests opium, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, Merwanjee Mamdjee and Co; 10 chests opium, S N Tolater; 22 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 209 chests opium, D. vid Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—3 chests opium, Roogmath Jugnath.
King Richard s—276 chests opium, Nurree Kessowjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22ND June 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·641
Temperature of the Air.....	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·3
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	·946
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	76·2
General Direction of wind	S, W, NW, S, W, WNW, W, ESE, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	316·
Fall of Rain	0·79
Total fall during month.....	25·61
„ „ year.....	26·37
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 23rd	1·24

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.

Case, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Mack, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

JUNE 22.

mund.
Laing, Capt, Bombay 13th Regt N I, on leave, from Ootacamund.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 22.

Walker, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

JUNE 23.

Mander, Capt, Bombay 13th Regt N I, on leave, to Malegon.
Laing, Capt, Bombay 13th Regt N I, on leave, to Malegon.
Thior, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Rangoon.
Cunnyngham, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to Melbourne.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 23rd June 1877.

Major G G H Fulton, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay.
Col W Creagh, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 19th N I, returned to duty on the 19th June.
Barrack Serjt G Anderson, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded to the 66th Regt.
Corporal James Brooks, 66th Foot, employed in the Barrack Dept, is transferred to the Unattached List.
Paymaster Serjt Clarke, 50th Regt, Dedalace Dept, is remanded to his Regt for discharge.
Lance Corporal F H Monteith, 3rd Hussars, employed in the Barrack Dept, is transferred to the Unattached List.
Serjt T Hickey, 68th Foot, is appointed Garrison Provost Serjt at Neemuch, and transferred to the Unattached List.
The following orders are confirmed:—
R A—9th Brigade Order, dated 14th June, appointing Lieut F Wakefield to act as Riding Master in addition to his own duties with effect from 15th inst.
2nd L C—Regtl Order, dated 14th June, directing Major Phillipps, officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate, as Commdt, Capt Stopford, officiating 2nd Squadron Commdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt and Adjt Fagan to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commdr, in addit on to his own duties with effect from the 15th June, in succession to Lieut Col Sykes, proceeded on leave.
Capt and Adjt F C Singleton, 28th N I, officiated as Wing Commdr, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th to the 31st May.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
R H A—Major E C W Raynsford, D Batty C Brigade, from 17th May to 16th Nov in England, on medical certificate.
7th Foot—Lieut E L R Thackwell, to Poona, for three months on private affairs.
33rd Foot—Lieut J F C Thatcher, officiating Wing Officer, 30th N I, for three months, to study the native language.
Lieut-Col H P Sykes, Commdt 2nd Light Cavalry, to Bombay for one month, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 20.)

Mr Browne Wood, Settlement Officer, is allowed special leave for six months under Section 21, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th July 1877.
Mr H J N wberry, Officiating Magistrate, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months.
Mr G M Pearse, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.
Mr Charles Wintle, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Purneah.
Mr C H Reily, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be a Lecturer in Law at the Presidency College, temporary arrangement, till 31st Dec 1877.
The services of Mr C A Mill are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal in the P W D.
The services of Surgeon R F Wright, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Jessore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Depart.
Mr J Jones, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Hazareebagh and Lohak Municipalities.
Lieutenant-Colonel C T Hitchins, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Hazareebagh Municipality.
Mr H G Peach, Manager of wards' estates, is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Dinagepore Municipality.
Furlough for fifteen months, is granted to Mr A Li Clay, C S, Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, June 23.)

Mr J J D LaTouche, Settlement Officer, Jhansi, three months privilege leave.
Surgeon E Mair, M B, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bijnor, to officiate as Superintendent of the Central and District Jails, Meerut.
Mr H L Hutton to officiate as an Asst District Superint of Police, and is posted to the Meerut district.
Mr A Jess, Assist Commsr, to officiate as an Assistant Settlement Officer in the Fyzabad district in Oudh.
Mr H C A Conybeare, Assist Magistrate and Collector, Mirzapur, to be placed on special duty, under the orders of Mr Atkinson, for the preparation of the Provincial Gazetteer.
Mr J Baker, Extra Assist Comsr, Jalaun, to officiate as Assistant Comsr.
Mr J V Stuart, Assist Commsr, Jhansi, 2nd class to officiate as Assist Commsr, 1st class.
Surgeon R J Linton, Medical Officer, 24th Panjab N I, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Jhansi, in addition to his own duties.
Mr H C A Tolker, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Agra to be a Magistrate 1st class
His Honour the Lieut Governor, N-W P and Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotions in the Executive Engineer establishment—
Temporary Promotions—Mr R A Cordner, to Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Mr M King, to Ex Engr 3rd grade; Mr P H Brown, to Ex Eng, 4th grade.
Permanent Promotions. Mr N A Graydon, to Ex Engr, 4th grade; Mr W P V Hord, Assist Engr, 1st grade.
Temporary Promotions—Mr A Atkinson, to Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Lieut J S Clibborn, S C, to Ex Engr, 4th grade; Mr W J Wilson, to Assist Engr, 1st grade.
Major W Jeffreys, R E, to be Superintending Engr, 1st grade temporary.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 19.)

Mr Louis Forbes to be District and Sessions Judge of Bellary.
Mr F M K ndersley to be District and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore.
Mr A C Burnell to be District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore.
Mr J D Daniel to be District and Sessions Judge of South Canara.
Mr H J Stokes to act as District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr R F Webster on leave or until further orders.
The Rev J M Walker, M A, Chaplain of Trimulgherry, to act as Chaplain of Trichinopoly.
The Rev F Horsley, M A, acting Chaplain of Secunderabad, to act as Chaplain of Trimulgherry.
The Rev T H Pelly, M A, Chaplain of Cuddalore, to act as Chaplain of Trinity Church, Bangalore.
Mr C S Crole to be Sub-Collr and Joint Magistrate of Nellore.
Mr H F Cleverton to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool.
Mr A J B Atkinson to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate of Nellore.
Mr H G Sharp, B C S, on special duty in connection with the Famine Relief Works, Nellore, is transferred to Bellary.
Mr E C Bowyer-Smyth, Assistant Engineer, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W D,

The following promotions are made, in the Madras Staff Corps subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
To be Lieut-Col, having completed 26 years' service, Majors R H Cunliffe, H Watson, R S Gray, and E M Norie.
To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service, Captains J W Swiffe, J H M Barnett, P S FitzPatrick, R C Evanson.
The services of Lieut P B Baldwin, R E, are placed at the disposal of the P W D.
Major J W Cleland-Henderson, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for sixteen months.
The privilege leave granted to Lieut-Col A T Searle, Superint, Army Clothing, is cancelled at his own request.
Lieut Col H C B Barnett, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.
Sub-Conductor J Smith is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for two years.
Captain and Deputy Commissary Thomas Taylor, Adjutant-General's Department, is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India" from 1st July, on the invalid pension of Rs 240 per mensem.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, June 11.)

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the following alterations have taken place affecting Officers of the R A serving in this command:—
Lieut A Tracey, No. 2 Bat 5th Brig has been transferred to G Batty 2nd Brigade.
Lieut J S Jones, G Bat 2nd Brig, has been transferred to No 2 Bat 5th Brig as a temporary arrangement.
Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut F E Maday, G Batty R H A, has been promoted Capt into D Bat 9th Brig R A, vice S H Desborough, placed upon the Supernumerary List.
The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the High Proficiency test in the Hindustani Language:—Lieut W H Young, 67th Foot.
The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the H gher Standard examination in the Hindustani Language:—Lieut G Adye, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
The under mentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—Sub-Lieut W S Widdicombe, 43rd Foot. Surgeon a L Walker, M D, Indian Medical Dept.
Lieut-Coll H H C G Warrington, for four months, from 9th April.
Captain J B Gahan, Staff Corps, from 25th May, Bombay, to appear before a medical board.
Major F Weldon, Staff Corps, from on arrival from England, to general duty, Bangalore.
Major R N L'Estrange, 21st Foot, to England, for nine months on urgent private affairs.
Lieut H R A Ellis, 29th Foot, from 12th May, for six months, to Nedgherries.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, June 16.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions:—
3rd Hussars—Lieut W G Mathews to be Adjutant, vice Berkeley, promoted.
17th Regt—Sub-Lieut A W M' Kinstry to be Lieutenant. Sub-Lieut E R Scott to be Lieut.
1st Bengal Cavalry—Surgeon Major A Y Dale, M D to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major McKeller, retired.
22nd N I—Surgeon Major H Cookson, officiating in medical charge, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surgeon Major Dale.
Sappers and Miners—Captain B Blood, R E, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.
Captain (Brevet Major) A H A Gordon to be Station Staff Officer, Convalescent Depot, Naini Tal, vice Wynne, whose term of appointment has expired.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers—Lieut Col C McW Mercer to be Colnel, R A, from 12th June. Captain C S Perry to be Major, R A, from 9th June. Captain A J C Rawlins, R A, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Lucknow, for duty with No 4 Battery 21st Brigade.
Captain R E Murphy, R A, is allowed to proceed from Meerut to Trichinopoly, and join D Battery 9th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.
The undermentioned officers have been reported by the board of examiners to have attained the undermentioned standards, at the exam nation held on the 4th June.
Bengal—Lieut W G Howarth, 73rd Foot; Surgeon E Lawrie, M B, Surgeon Calcutta Medical College Hospital.
Higher Standard in Hindostanee—Lieute A E Jones, 23rd Pioneers, H M F Hawkes, 38th N I, R C Hadow, 2nd Goorkhas.
Lieut F W Hemming, 4th Hussars, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General F F Maude, C B, V C, commanding the Rawal Pindi Brigade.
The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindostanee on the 6th June:—
Captain W H Bengough, R A, Lieut C J B H Dresner, and Private T King 9th Lancers. Private W P Coghlan, 40th Foot, Surgeon Major S Flood, and Surgeon W A Burges, M D, Army Medical Dept. Lieut and Adjt W Owen, Indian Medical Dept.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Lieut A E Duthy, R H A B Battery C Brigade, to England, for twelve months, to join the 5th Battery 2nd Brigade, Northern Division, on his return to India.
Lieut Col E J Wild to Murree, from 4th August to 20th Sept, on private affairs.
Bengal Infantry—Lieut Col E J Wild to Murree, from 4th August to 20th Sept, on private affairs.
British Medical Service—Surgeon Major W Ironside, M D, to England, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon J D Crowe to England, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 18.

The following alterations are made in the relief of Royal Artillery, published in G O C C dated 5th April:—

Corps.	From	To
		For
Royal Horse Arty		
F Brigade B Battery	Peshawar.....	Campbellpore.
Royal Arty		
19th Brigade F Battery	Cawnpore.....	England
„ G „	Lucknow	„
Head Qrs Brigade from England..	England	Lucknow
A Battery	„	Saugor.
B „	„	Cawnpore.
C „	„	Bareilly.
D „	„	Lucknow.
E „	„	Fyzabad.
F „	„	Sitapur.
G „	„	Meerut.
SUBSTITUTE		
Royal Horse Arty		
B Brigade R Battery	Umballa	Campbellpore
D „	Meerut	Rawal Pindi
E Brigade A Battery	England	Umballa
„ B „	„	Meerut.
F Brigade A Battery	Rawal Pindi ...	England
„ B „	Peshawar.....	„
Royal Arty		
„ B „	„	Sirapur.
„ C „	„	Bareilly.
„ D „	„	Meerut.
„ E „	„	Fyzabad.

HIGH COURT.—25TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)
Claim referred from Chambers.

17-77—Ardaser and H—Bhicajee vs P H Santook—M M Munshi —S S Santook and another—Chalk—For Judgment.

LONG CAUSES.

228-76—Present and Winter—Archibald Bachanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Ramon Allarakhia—Craigie, Lynch and O.
655-76—Balcrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee Chimimi vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee—J C Camp.
300-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Shamavahoo vs Luckmidass Khimjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GARTH.)

LONG CAUSES.

526-76—In person A pauper—Bogum Sab vs Shabooleen bin Shaik O.
27-77—Macfarlane and G—Mervanjee Toolsidass vs Bhanjee Nandu and others—Shapoorjee and T.
236-77—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—J V Vinay and others Lukhmidass Khimjee and others—Shapoorjee and T.
423-75—Mr Fletcher—N Byramjee Doostur vs S Cursetjee Madun and others.
437-76—Rogbinath H and L—Acshabehe, &c vs Ahmed Saheb. bin M, &c—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
269-76—In person (pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee Mody—Inverarity and White—In person—Shapoorjee and T—Shamjee Ludha and others vs Curson Bawa—Khunderao Morojee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Aga Ally Mahomed and Co vs Beebee Sukeena and others.

LONG CAUSES.

719-76—Shamrao P—Memon Mahomed Hajee Ali vs Memon Gani Hassam and another—Rimington H and L—Part heard.
292-77—Shamrao P—Soondrabai widow and others vs Anundrao Dinanath and another—Hearn and G.
203-77—In person (pauper)—Bhagea Rama Mahtal vs Dowjee Bhagea Mahtal and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
3-7-77—Khunderao M—Lakhmid Mookundass vs Ramdas Manockial and others—Rimington H and L.

CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

From 25th June to 1st July.

Date.	Remarkable Days.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
June		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 25	.....	5 26	6 39	{ 11 37 m { 11 2 a	4 40 m 5 35 a
Tue. 26	.....	5 26	6 39	{ 0 13 a { 11 43 a	5 20 m 6 14 a
Wed. 27	.....	5 26	6 39	{ 0 45 a { ...	5 58 m 6 50 a
Th. 28	The Overland Mail may be expected to-day ..	5 27	6 39	{ 0 34 m { 1 16 a	6 34 m 7 25 a
Fri 29	.....	5 27	6 40	{ 1 2 m { 1 48 a	7 8 m 7 69 a
Sat. 30	.....	5 27	6 40	{ 2 30 m { 2 20	8 38 a 8 39 a
July. Sun. 1	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.	5 27	6 40	{ 2 23 m { 2 54 a	8 22 m 9 19 a

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GROVES—June 18th, at Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, the wife of H. S. Groves, Esq., B. A., Assistant to Accountant General, Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BAINBRIDGE—MACKENZIE—June 21st, at Dhulia, by the Revd. W A. Roberts, George Bainbridge, Esq., Surgeon H. M. Bombay Medical Service, to Jessie Beatrice, daughter of the late T. Mackenzie, Esq., C. B., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay.

DEATH.

COOKE-COLLIS—June 22nd, at Ahmednuggar, Kathleen Nina infant daughter of Captain W. Cooke-Collis, 3rd Regiment.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—June 16th, at Murree, the wife of Major S. de A. C. Clarke, 4th Hussars, of a son.
CARR—June 20th, at Ootacamund, the wife

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

FRONTIER INTRIGUES.

LAHORE, JUNE 23.

The Afridis who visited the Amir have been largely rewarded, and have consented to 3,000 troops being located in their territories, and have agreed to make raids on British territory. Naim Shah, the dacoit, is said to be committing ravages in different localities simultaneously. The Kussulbashes have placed their services at the disposal of the Amir, laying aside old grievances.

The Amir has offered to liberate Yakoob Khan on the security of the chiefs, but they have declined the responsibility on account of Yakoob Khan's known impetuosity of character.

The Akhoond of Swat has ceased to take interest in the *jehad* owing to some secret jealousy, and he declares the movement is not religious.

Large sums of money have been received by the Amir from the Shahgazi Sherdil Khan.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT ST. JOHN'S.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

A general conflagration took place at St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 20th and 21st inst., which, aided by strong wind, almost completely destroyed the entire place. The whole of the business quarter was destroyed, and the damage done is estimated at fifteen millions of dollars. Thousands of people are rendered homeless by the fire.

ALLEGED RECAPTURE OF BAYAZID.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Armenia state, that the Turks have recaptured Bayazid and threaten the Russian communications.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Advices from the seat of war in Armenia state that the Turkish occupancy of Bayazid has cut off the retreat of the Left Wing of the Russians, who are falling back from Delibaba.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

A Russian internal loan of 200 millions of roubles has been issued.

RESOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH CABINET.

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday it was resolved to ask Parliament to grant an additional credit on account of precautionary military preparations.

PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE AT GALATZ.

Latest advices from the seat of war in European Turkey state, that 6,000 Russians have crossed the Danube at Galatz, and that the Turks stationed at Matchin are retiring.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has gone to Ibraila, where everything is ready for the passage of the Russians across the river.

THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.

Suleiman Pacha has effected a junction with Ali Saib Pacha and is now marching on Cettinge.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN DESPATCH.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated 30th May, replying to the letter from Lord Derby to Count Schouvaloff on the 6th May, in which he defined the interests of England in the East, promises to respect them so long as England remains neutral, and states that Russia will not interfere with the Suez Canal or Egypt, nor will she extend the war elsewhere beyond the limits of necessity.

The acquisition of Constantinople is not included in the views of His Majesty the Czar.

The future of Constantinople being a question of common interest cannot belong to any one European Power.

As regards the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, that is a point which should be settled by the European Powers in concert, on equitable, efficient, and guaranteed bases.

The despatch then adds that the Czar has resolved to obtain guarantees for the security of the Christian subjects of the Porte and Russia, and also against a recurrence of the disturbing effects of Turkish misrule.

THE PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, JUNE 22.

The French Senate has adopted the proposal to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies by 150 against 130 votes.

The French Chamber of Deputies has refused to vote direct taxes.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 22, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	49,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	5,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	7,000	do.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	20,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats ..	9,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	1,030,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	74,000	do.
Do. do. of Cotton in London..	46,000	do.

LONDON, JUNE 22, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5½d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6-3.
8½ lbs. do.	7-3.
40s Mule Twist	9-10½.
Exchange on India	1-8 7/16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½.
4½ per cent. do.	84½.
5 per cent. do.	88½.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£91,000,000
" Shares in Circulation	£96,000,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅞.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105½.
Bar Silver	53½.
Arrival—Robina.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 24, 9-15 A.M.

French steamer Peiho, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 24.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-15 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. ther, 84, bar. 29-82. Fall of rain 81 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather thick and squally, wind W. S. W. 6 to 8, ther. 83, bar. 29-94. Fall of rain 62 cents.

MANGALORE, 5-40 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E. S. N. Fall of rain 85 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. light, ther. 87. Fall of rain 3 inches 20 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand.....1s. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 8⅞d.	"
Credits, 3 " " 1s. 8⅞d.	"
Documents, 3 " " 1s. 8 15-16d.	"

We understand that, at the next meeting of the Town Council, an important change will be proposed in the present mode of the election of members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay by the ratepayers. At present an elector has the right of giving his vote for only one candidate although there are four or six members to be elected for the ward in which he votes. The proposed change gives him the right of voting for as many candidates as there are members apportioned to a particular ward.

We learn that a suggestion has been made to the Municipal authorities to remove the desiccating machine from its present objectionable site at Camatcepoora to a site near the Love Grove pumping station or on the Frere Bunder.

We hear from Ahmednuggar, under date June 20th, that "there have been good falls of rain lately, which will prepare the ground well for sowing. Many signs of the S. W. monsoon, but it has not regularly set in as yet. The people are sowing in some parts, and *bajri* is being sown earlier than usual, to ensure an earlier crop and quicker return."

During the week ended the 16th of June there was again rain in nearly all the districts of Bengal, except Muzaffarpur, Saran, and Bhagalpur. In the Presidency and Bardwan divisions, the falls were generally light, and more rain is wanted, especially for some of the rice plants that have germinated. Indigo is said to be doing well, though in Choadanga the October sowings are poor, and in Magura both rice and indigo have been damaged by insects. In the Rajshahi, Dhaka, and Chittagong divisions the rainfall was heavier, and prospects continue good. In most parts of Behar the rainfall was light, and more would be acceptable.

M. VANERT DE MEAN has been appointed Consul for France at Bombay.

We understand that it is contemplated shortly to introduce a Bill into the Bombay Legislative Council having for its object the amendment of the Abkari Act of that Presidency.

We see it stated that Government has made special grants to St. John's College, S. P. G., of Rs. 2,000 and to St. Mary's School, S. P. G., Rs. 500, both at Rangoon. These are missionary institutions; some justification ought, therefore, to be forthcoming for making these grants from the public treasury.

We learn that, at the request of the Maharaja of Bharatpur, the Government of India have consented to the head quarters of the Political Agent for the Eastern States of Rajputana being removed from Bharatpur to Agra.

The Amir of Kabul has lately sent orders to Sardar Shahbaz Khan, the hakim of Kurram, to depute instructors of musketry to the villages in the neighbourhood of Kurram to drill the villagers. The people of Kurram are accordingly being drilled every day with the regular troops, up to 10 a. m. This order has much distressed the people.

Intelligence from Swat states that the Akhund is of opinion that if a person like the Amir of Kabul is unable to stir in the matter, it is useless for himself to prepare for a religious war, as he is old and infirm; but that if Kabul or any other power takes any initiative he would be also ready. The Khans of Swat, Bajaur, Chitral, Bauer, Kunar and Firab, are not disobedient to his commands.

When Dila Ram Khan, of the village of Shahr in the Bajaur Ilaka, went to Kabul the Amir gave him 100 muskets. The Khan has secured the services of persons able to drill the men residing in his village, and the latter are being exercised in the use of arms. The Khan of Bajaur and the Khan of Dir have allowed small tracts of land to each servant in their army. These tracts of land yield about 16 or 20 mds. of grain; and it is for this allowance that they serve the Chiefs, or attend to duty when desired.

News from Kandahar states, that Sardar Sher Ali Khan Kandahari, who was to have been appointed hakim of Kandahar in the room of Sultan Muhammad Khan, has been appointed instead Commander of the troops newly raised at Kabul. This appointment has been made through the influence of General Dand Shah. Orders have been received at Kandahar that Mir Afzal Khan, the father-in-law of the Amir and the maternal grandfather of Abdull Jan, is to be the new Governor of Kandahar. At the same time it was intimated that Sultan Muhammed Khan and his uncle Safdar Ali Khan would be summoned to Kabul to undergo a searching examination with regard to the Kandahar accounts of the last six years. This was the wish of General Dand Shah, and the Sardars Ahmed Ali Khan, Arsla Khan, and Zokaria Khan; but some of Safdar Ali Khan's friends at Kabul—amongst whom are Mirza Ghulam Nabi Khan (the keeper of the Amir's seal), Mirza Abdul Ali Khan, General Ghulam Haidar Khan, and Mirza Ahmad Saki Khan—are trying to induce the Amir to allow the accounts to be examined at Kandahar by the new Governor. It is thought that if Mir Afzal Khan is left to examine the accounts he will do so in a friendly manner; as he is a friend of the Commander-in-Chief Husain Ali Khan, the brother of Safdar Ali Khan. Meanwhile Safdar Ali Khan and his nephew Sultan Muhammad Khan are doing all they can to avoid being ordered to Kabul. The former has written urgently to Ghulam Nabi Khan, the keeper of the Amir's seal, begging him to assure the Amir that if he (Safdar Ali) were to leave Kandahar, the people would immediately rise and put themselves under British protection, as all the people as well as the Raises are desirous of becoming British subjects, and are only prevented by the influence of himself and his nephew Sultan Muhammad Khan.

A letter from Point Pedro, Ceylon, gives a shocking account of the ravages of the cholera epidemic there. 502 deaths from cholera have been reported during last month. The total deaths since January in the peninsula amount to 4,000 odd, and since the outbreak of the epidemic upwards of 9,000 have been reported. Want of proper and nourishing food make the people fall easy victims. At a post mortem examination held a few days ago, the doctor discovered clay in the stomach, and in another case poonac, and in a third grass and common herbs. People are so panic-stricken that they throw cholera corpses into uncultivated lands without burying them. Dogs feast on the bodies and portions are dragged about and scattered along the roads. All the efforts of the authorities to get men to bury these exposed corpses have failed, and it was concluded that it would be better to allow the dogs to do the scavenging, and have them shot afterwards.

We understand that the Panjab Government are about to send specimens of deodar timber to Mr. David Kirtaldy, of London, to be tested under a direct crushing stress.

The public were lately led to believe, that the construction operations of the Western Rajpootana State Railway line from Ajmere to Beawur, a distance of about 32 miles, terminating just before entering the Arawali range, were to commence at once; but it seems that actual work is not contemplated at present. A correspondent at Ajmere says, that "on Saturday morning the 9th instant, the camps of the engineer staff left for Beawur, their first halt being about a mile and a half from this station; they have now moved up five miles further. The engineers themselves made their first start from the point where the completed line is to join the Nusseerabad one, a mile from the Ajmere station; they have at present gone over four miles of ground nicking and lock spitting, a thing which, if I mistake not, should have been done when the survey was made and gone over for a second time in the cold season of the year 1873-74. Intimation to undertake the above project was received some time in 1872, and the engineer to whom it was entrusted deserves credit for the able manner and short time in which he completed the survey and submitted the drawings and estimates; and though there has been considerable delay since then and the date when sanction to the work was accorded, yet I am of opinion that when construction fairly begins it will progress very rapidly, the building materials being ample and everywhere at hand between Ajmere and Burantea, which is 13 miles beyond Beawur and 45 from this. Stones of all sorts are plentiful from the mica schist to granite, also sandstone suitable for blocking; limestone and kunkur, and very good sand for ballast, can be had from every nulla."

In granting the increased pension of a Deputy Commissary to a Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary of forty-seven years' service under the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State, in a recent despatch, expresses his general unwillingness to increase the non-effective charges by the grant of any pensions in excess of what the regulations of the service provide, save in cases of very exceptional and distinguished service. Mere length of service, however faithfully performed, is not to be considered in itself sufficient ground for exceptional reward.

A correspondent writes from Ahmedabad, "After all, the narrow gauge has gained the victory, on the Western Rajpootana State Railway to Pahlunpore, and the line is *not* coming into Ahmedabad, but is to have its terminus at Sabermuttee, about one mile from the bridge, where land, or rather sand, has been marked out. This will be a very great inconvenience to the merchants in the city of Ahmedabad, as they will have to employ agents at the terminus to receive their goods and cart them to their stores, a distance of about four miles, with a heavy sandy road, and a river to cross. The weather is simply unbearable, the thermometer being in the shade at 108°; and at times in the sun at 164°; this is what the present Governor of Bombay calls jolly weather, but if the ice department at Bombay had not failed in their supplies, one might get through it." We believe our correspondent is mistaken about the gauge of the line from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpore. It is considered a settled thing now that the standard gauge will be continued as far as Pahlunpore.

An absurd rumour which the credulous Burmese readily believed, to the benefit of the funds of the Rangoon museum, to the effect that a convict was to be thrown to the tiger in the Horticultural gardens, had its rise in the fact that an ex-convict is in the habit of almost daily feeding the tiger out of gratitude for his release on Proclamation day—the 1st January last.

The case of Mr. Reynold, an Assistant Engineer in the Scindiah State Railway, who accidentally shot a cooley dead at Dewsa, has been finally disposed of, the Political Agent having awarded a compensation of Rs. 200 to the widow of the deceased.

Dr. Charles Owen has been temporarily attached to the Sanitary Commissioner's Department to assist in working up the statistics of the annual report: those dealing with the death-rate from cholera in the famine districts are said to be appalling.

Miss Carpenter's health, says the *Madras Times*, must have broken down all at once: she could not have been long confined to her bed with the sickness that ended in death. We judge so, because a communication which reaches us from her by the mail just received is written in a firm bold hand, no trace of weakness being exhibited and no complaint of ill-health made.

Those who use kerosine-oil should be very careful as to the stuff they buy. The other day a servant of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, was lighting a kerosine-lamp when it suddenly exploded, severely burning his chest and stomach, and necessitating his immediate removal to hospital.

On Saturday evening the 16th inst., Jubbulpore was visited by a tremendous flight of locusts, which settled on the trees; the poor cultivators, dreading the destruction these unwelcome visitors would commit, set up a shout to drive them away from the fields. On Sunday morning they left Jubbulpore, after denuding several trees of their leaves.

The well-known architect at Madras, Mr. Chisholm, has been fortunate enough to secure the first prize in open competition for a set of designs for the Royal Albert Hall, Jeypore. Mr. R. Bayne, of Calcutta, takes the second prize. The designs were submitted in March last, but, as many of them reached a high standard of merit, great difficulty seems to have been experienced in adjudicating the prizes.

The educated native youths of villages in the 24-Pergunnahs have formed a Society to counteract the effects of the revolution that English education has produced in this country. One of the effects is, we are told, "profound social disorder caused by an almost sacrilegious spirit of irreverence for wisdom, age, and tradition, &c."

The "Newspaper Press of India," now being published in the *Madras Times*, is a record by no means uninteresting; it contains a great many amusing anecdotes, amongst others one of the bold dragoon, Mr. Buckingham, editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, who published the paper announcing that a tyrannical Madras Governor was to hold office for an extra year, with a mourning border.

It is announced, that it is Lord Lytton's present intention to pay the Madras Presidency a visit in the autumn.

It is stated that Rs. 30,000 have been collected in Maulmain amongst the Mahomedan population, and forwarded to Turkey for the benefit of the sick and wounded.

A telegraph office is to be opened at False Point, enabling the arrival of inward bound ships, or the state of the weather in the Bay, to be reported much earlier than has been possible hitherto.

We understand that Subadar Major Neherwan Sing Bahadur, 40th Regt. M.N.I., who was lately decorated with the 1st class order of merit, has mysteriously disappeared. He left Madras on the 22nd April last on four months' furlough purposing to visit his native village near Rai Bareilly in Oude. Since his departure nothing has been heard of him, although his friends have been making every enquiry about him, as also have the Military authorities. The Subadar was in possession of a considerable sum of money, and by his death his relatives will benefit to the tune of some Rs. 20,000. Taking this fact into consideration with his mysterious disappearance, we should not be surprised to learn the worst regarding him.

Without pronouncing upon the guilt or otherwise of Miss Mary Donnelly, we (*Bangalore Spectator*) may say, that if all who have at different times defrauded the postal department were to be prosecuted there would be some curious revelations. For instance, we wonder how many officials send their private correspondence as "On Her Majesty's service *only*." We have heard of bread being sent out into the districts "On Her Majesty's service." We once remember seeing a parcel sent through the post on the same service containing the wings of birds, a present to a lady from a Collector.

The *Pioneer*—"The illegal and cruel conviction of Miss Donnelly has been quashed by the High Court, and the wrongs of the person chiefly concerned, thus redressed, as far as the imperfect forms of law allow. After many weeks of torturing suspense for the accused, after partial imprisonment and successive trials, the ultmate tribunal has given a decision in harmony with the view of the subject which every man of right feeling and common sense should, it seems to us, have taken from the first,—to the effect, namely, she ought never to have been made the victim of this treatment. It now appears that the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge erred in a manner which intensifies the blame attching to them in almost the highest possible degree. The one proceeded illegally, violating rules which it is his especial business to understand, and the other—so incomprehensible was his action—approved and endorsed the Magistrate's illegal behaviour. One could hardly imagine a case in which the reversal, by high legal authority, of a decision given in a lower court would carry with it more overwhelming censure. Every line writing on the question seems to have agreed with us in regarding the sentence as shamefully cruel, even on the assumption that Miss Donnelly had done what was laid to her charge. The Sessions Judge could only have confirmed it, one would think, if he felt the law of the matter to be irresistible. But it is now made clear that he did not really know what the law was about the eccentric behaviour of the Magistrate; he was content with his hazy impression on the subject, and actually gave judgment on that basis without investigating the point thoroughly. Even if the Magistrate's proceedings had been in order, the Sessions Judge ought to have cancelled them on the ground that discretion had been monstrously misused in allotting punishment, and a moderate sentence had been inflicted, that should have been quashed because of the illegal steps taken to reach it. But Mr. Pellew succeeded in combining both kinds of impropriety in the action he took. He violated law in deciding for a conviction; he violated good feeling in imposing an extravagant and grossly unsuitable penalty. And yet the Judge backed up his action in both directions: endorsing the illegal behaviour, confirming the scandalous sentence. The whole incident, as affecting the estimation in which the two lower tribunals concerned must in future be held by the public, is deplorable in the extreme."

A curious circumstance occurred in Howrah Railway station yard on Sunday morning the 17th, between 2 and 3 a. m. One of the native pilot drivers, whose duty is to shunt wagons, received instructions to pull thirty waggons out of one line and replace them in another. While going ahead, the man fell so fast asleep that he allowed his engine and the waggons to go between two and three miles beyond Howrah, fortunately on the up line. How far the engine would have gone it is doubtful to surmise, but for the driver of a train coming to Howrah on the down line. The down goods driver seeing the head lights red and green of the pilot engine, commenced to apply his brakes, and whistled to ascertain what was the matter. Seeing some lamps with danger lights waved from waggons some distance behind the pilot engine, he now guessed what was up; so, as the pilot engine passed, he pelted coal on to the foot-plate, and woke up the two natives (native driver and native fireman), who were so sound asleep that the whistles of the down goods engine did not awake them. As soon as these men awoke, they stopped the "iron horse," which they had permitted to run away, and put back to Howrah. It was very fortunate that this engine was not working on the down line, for there must have been a collision with the down goods engine, as the line leaving Howrah is on a curve for a great distance.

A strange case was heard in the Calcutta Small Cause Court the other day. It was a suit for Rs. 32-13, being the amount due by defendant to plaintiff under the following circumstances: The plaintiff and two other persons brought the corpse of a (monster) child from Colombo preserved in spirits. The corpse had two heads, four hands, four legs, and one body. They had purchased it for Rs. 122. On the arrival of the plaintiff, the defendant purchased his share in the business for Rs. 60 paid in advance and for so many pice to be paid each day. The Rs. 60 were paid, but the balance amount of the pice had not been paid. This suit was therefore instituted. The defendant pleaded not indebted, and contended that he had purchased the plaintiff's good-will for Rs. 60, which he paid. There was no agreement regarding the pice. If pice was to be paid daily, how could he realize the price he had paid for the purchase of the good-will? The plaintiff maintained that a certain amount in pice was to be paid daily. What' ever the defendant might earn, was nothing to them. The case was referred to arbitration.

The Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* tells the following story:—"Evidences of muscular Christianity crop up even in this degenerate age. A few days ago a clergyman on a visit to Simla, while riding up from Annandale, happened to lightly brush against a clerk of the Public Works Department, for which he apologized and rode on. Not satisfied the man pursued and aimed a blow with a stick, which fortunately fell short of the rider and hit his pony. This was too much for the reverend gentleman, who, mindful doubtless of many a town and gown row, proceeded to condignly chastise his assailant with his riding whip, an operation which was only interrupted on his bridle being seized by some passing friends of the latter. These, however, on learning the clergyman's name and his account of the affair, took charge of their pugnacious comrade and promised to keep him out of mischief. But mark the *denouement*. The said clerk, who shared a house with some other men, brooded over his imagina ry wrongs, and swore to have satisfaction. Efforts to dissuade him led to a general absence of harmony and the eventual break-up of the chummery. *Finale*—All's well that ends well: the clerk applies to the station chaplain to put up his banns on the following Sunday. What great events from trifling causes spring!"

But scant respect, it seems, was paid to the Bishop of Calcutta on his recent visit to Moulmein. A writer at that place says, "I hear that the Bishop was pleased with everything here, but there was a slight paid him which might have produced anything but a pleasant feeling. When he arrived, Mr. MacLeod, our Judge, was the only person who went to meet him, and when he left the same gentleman alone witnessed his departure. What will the world think of our officials in Moulmein who show not the slightest respect to the head of the Church in India? Where were Colonels Ardagh and Duff at the time? Had the Chief Commissioner come instead of the Bishop what a hubbub there would have been in Moulmein officialdom; but for the latter no courtesy has been shown by any official save one."

A correspondent writes to a Ceylon paper:—"The first Singhalese sermon preached by our Bishop in all Saints' Church, Colombo, on Sunday, the 10th inst., was one that gave unqualified satisfaction to all who had the pleasure of hearing his Lordship. Is was a plain exposition of the doctrines of Christianity, expressed in vernacular Singhalese, with accents, pause, and quantity, correct throughout, showing at once that he was speaking that which he thoroughly understood and felt. Our Bishop seems possessed, in an uncommon degree, of a genuine ability for mastering foreign tongues, and this rare quality, reflecting so much honour on the University which has sent him out, added to his deep piety and Christian energy, will, I fancy, soon put to silence all gainsayers, by showing what a young Bishop of his mental calibre and moral qualities is really capable of achieving."

The *Times*, in a leading article on the French *coup d'etat*, says that the Duc de Broglie has been condemned by the whole of educated Europe, and by England more emphatically than by any other. "There never was such an unbroken chorus of regret, criticism, denunciation. Conservatives vie with Liberals in the emphasis of their wonder that the peace, the prosperity, the Parliamentary freedom of France should have been disturbed for reasons which it is difficult to make intelligible. The surprise, the regret, and the censure of England are fervent because we have a special right to speak of Parliamentary institutions, and because we can see that the Duc de Broglie is doing his best to make them impossible. If the Orleanists were to consult their best interests, which are those of Parliamentary government, they would go over in a body to the side of the Conservative Republicans, and leave the Duc de Broglie to the undisguised companionship of his Imperialist allies. The next election is expected to give an overwhelming majority to the Republicans. It may possibly also strengthen the Imperialists. But there is one thing which it cannot fail to do, and that is to crush the remains of the Royalist Party, which maintains in a high degree the culture, the refinement, the loyalty, and the Parliamentary traditions of the National Assembly."

The White Star steamship, Germanic, Captain C. W. Kennedy, arrived at Liverpool from New York, on the 14th May, having made the run in the unprecedentedly short time of 7 days 11 hours 37 minutes mean time. One day she ran no less than 410 knots (472 miles), and on two other days 406 and 402 knots respectively. The Germanic is a four-masted steamship of 5,008 tons gross, 3,150 tons net, with a nominal horse power of 760. She was built in 1874 by Messrs. Harland and Wolff of Belfast, her engines being supplied by Messrs Mandalay Sons and Co., of London.

BOMBAY.

H. E. the Governor and Miss Temple have issued invitations for Garden Parties on Friday, 29th June, and 6th and 13th July.

Wreck.—The barque Phaston, with nearly a full cargo of rice, discharging at Tallicherry, slipped her moorings on the night of the 21st, and is a total wreck.

Sudden death.—On Saturday afternoon a *bawal* belonging to a palanquin plying for hire in the Fort, while standing in front of the Bombay Club, suddenly dropped down dead.

Matriculation Examination.—We hear that the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, which has for some years past been held in the month of November, will this year commence in October.

The raffle for a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 1,000, and styled the "Kohi-noor of the East," came off at the Toilet Club, Shanghai, on June 2, when the winner was Mr. J. Sassoon, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., with a throw of 45.

Fall of a Porch.—On Friday evening last the front porch of Mr. Craigie's house at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, came down with a run; fortunately no persons were injured. The occurrence took place during heavy rain on that evening.

Theft of ornaments.—A man, named Ramjee Crushnajee, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, on five separate charges of theft of ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 200, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years hard labour in the Common Jail.

The Monsoon.—The monsoon at Poona appears to have set in with right earnest. Since Thursday rain has been falling in torrents, more especially over the Ghauts. The water in the rivers has been greatly increased and the nullahs have overflowed.—*Observer, June 23.*

The late brutal assault.—In respect to the assault committed on a native woman on Wednesday last, the man Pittamber, who was arrested by the Police, appears to have given a false name when he introduced himself to the woman. His proper name appears to be Govind Dewjee. The Police are instituting further enquiries into the matter; and they have in their possession two articles of wearing apparel belonging to Govind Dewjee, which appear to have been recently washed, and bearing what appear to have been originally stains of blood. No trace has yet been discovered of the ornaments.

Theft of a gold watch.—On Friday afternoon last a theft of a gold chronometer watch, valued at Rs. 500, belonging to Captain Fentiman, was stolen from the captain's quarters at the P. and O. buildings, Mazagon. Three native servants attached to the building have been arrested on suspicion and inquiries are being instituted by the Police.

A consent decree.—At the High Court on Saturday, in the case of the Albert Mills Company *vs.* Hormusjee Eduljee Kurranee, Mr. Ardaseir Kapadia, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland for the plaintiffs, applied to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atkinson for a consent decree, to which Mr. Farran, for the defendant, consented. The Court accordingly passed a decree to the effect that the suit be dismissed, each party to pay his and their own costs.

False weights and measures.—On Saturday last, three native retail dealers at Dhoby Talao were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killeen with having in their possession false weights and measures. One was fined Rs. 40, and the other two Rs. 15 and Rs. 10. On the same day Mr. Inspector Sweeney charged three Hindoo shopkeepers of his section with a similar offence, and on conviction they were fined Re. 20 each.

Travelling allowances.—The Government of India have intimated to the Bombay Government that they have disallowed the travelling expenses of Lieut. G. Mayhew, R. A. from Rajkote to Kurrachee and back, on the occasion of his passing an examination in the Sindhi language. They have communicated the same decision to all local Governments and Administrations with the intimation that the travelling expenses of officers proceeding from one station to another to pass an examination in the native languages are not allowed in the Bengal Presidency, and therefore the Government of India have considered that the same should not be admitted in another presidency.

An explanation.—With reference to a report published by us the other day of the case of Allybhai Shaik Adum against Ardasir Nowrojee, of Messrs. Ardasir Nowrojee and Co., the complainant writes to say that he did not express regret for having brought certain charges against the defendant in an information laid by him before the Chief Magistrate; and that the statement is incorrect that he begged to be permitted to withdraw the charges. The summons in the case, we are told, was taken out against the defendant for not giving delivery of certain glass window boxes for which he had already received money, and that on the service thereof, he immediately sent to the complainant the delivery order for the goods, asking him to withdraw the charges laid against him (defendant). Allibhai accordingly withdrew the charges on the receipt of the goods, informing the defendant in a letter dated 15th inst. "I now withdraw all statements made therein (the information) and regret any unpleasantness which should have arisen between us."

Burial Rules.—On a re-consideration of the subject the Government have thought it necessary to modify in some particulars the rules previously issued regarding burials. It has now been laid down that at stations where there is a Roman Catholic priest drawing an allowance from Government, he will be bound to read the burial service over the body of every deceased Roman Catholic brought for burial, unless he is exempted from doing so by the rubrics and canons of his Church. Where, however, there is no Roman Catholic priest paid by the State, the Protestant Chaplain will, if requested by the friends of the deceased, or by the Commanding Officer, be bound to bury the deceased according to the rites and ritual of the Church of England, except in either of the three cases in which Protestant chaplains in India are exempted from burying a deceased Protestant, *viz.*, dying unbaptised even by lay baptism, excommunicated by the major excommunication, or declared to be *felo de se*. In either case of refusal, should the deceased be a soldier, the military authorities will be obliged to make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse; and whenever, with or without furnishing his reasons, a Roman Catholic priest paid by the State, or a Protestant Chaplain, refuses to perform the funeral rites of his Church over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the circumstances of the case must be reported by the military authorities for the consideration and orders of the Government.

Bridges over the Poorna.—The inhabitants of Tavree, a village in the Nowsaree Talooka, and of the neighbouring villages are about to transmit to Sir T. Madhowrao a numerously-signed memorial, praying for the erection of new or the extension of the existing bridges over the river Poorna. Business and the necessities of the inhabitants compel them to travel by the B. B. and C. I. Railway; but their way to the Nowsaree station—which is the nearest station—is rendered inconvenient and often perilous by the intervention of the river Poorna. The existing two bridges over the river are used exclusively for the passage of railway trains. A ferry which exists is insufficient for the traffic that comes to it; is not regulated with regard to the time at which railway trains arrive at and leave the Nowsaree station; and is so very unsafe, especially in the monsoon, that upwards of forty casualties are said to have occurred within a short period. Under these circumstances, the inhabitants of the villages in question suggest the construction of a bridge or bridges for foot passengers over the Poorna; or, in the alternative, that such arrangements may be made with the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the extension of the existing bridges that a passage may be left for foot passengers on the sides thereof. The suggested works would doubtless be conducive to the welfare of the inhabitants of the adjoining districts, while the cost could be recovered within a short period (as the memorialists point out) by means of a reasonable toll to be levied on the passengers.

One of the evil results of the recent legislation regarding our mercantile marine was to be seen the other day by the detention of the ship Clan Alpine at Penang when loaded and ready to sail for London. On the hearing of a case brought by the captain against a portion of his crew before the Master Attendant's Court the following facts were elicited. The captain had to send to Singapore to obtain some men to make up the complement of his crew. These men arriving here just as the ship was ready to sail, made no end of objections to go in her. When the pilot went on board to get the ship under weigh, one of the men from Singapore said he had a cold in his chest, another that his head was sore, and another found fault with the topsail yard and began picking holes in it, and finally informed the captain, in a bullying insolent manner, that he was Plimsoll's agent, and the ship should not go to sea without having it replaced. This man abetted by the boatswain was the means of raising all the disturbance and detaining the ship for three days. The captain could only appeal to the authorities. The authorities could only indict the men for conspiring against lawful authority for the purpose of detaining the ship, and the punishment meted awarded to them the ship would have been detained another week to obtain other men probably animated with a similar spirit. The captain anxious to get his ship away consented to take these two fellows on board again, and so the evil grows and will grow until some event transpires wherein the feelings and interests of the whole mercantile community are outraged.

The Anglo-Indian Association counts its members from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and even in the little isle of the sea as well as in Burmah. In the Bombay Presidency, however, nothing seems to have been done, but it is hoped by the promoters of the Association that at no distant time a large and influential branch will be established there, as they have every reason to expect aid from its present Governor, Sir Richard Temple. There are many stations yet unoccupied by the Association, but we understand that efforts will be made during the coming winter to send out travelling agents to places where the news of the existence of the Association has not yet reached, and we are glad to learn that the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta has kindly promised to do all he can in this direction during his winter tour. In the meantime, however, much can be done by friends of the Association in making its aims and objects known to their friends and acquaintances.—*Anglo-Indian Nation.*

The rum nation.—The question as to whether rum is or is not to continue to be issued daily to the young soldier in the army canteens is rapidly assuming importance. It appears that the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association has circulated a series of questions to the medical officers in the army in India on the subject, requesting an opinion as to the good or bad effects of the rum issue. The replies have evinced a singular unanimity, and in this case, at any rate, the old adage about the differing of the doctors does not hold good. Without exception they all condemn the rum issue as most unnecessary as a ration, and dangerous in every way to the well-being of the soldier. The replies will, we believe, shortly be made public, and should have much weight with the authorities. While referring to the action of the above society, we note that the Government of India have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 150 per mensem in its support, at the same time expressing their satisfaction at its success.—*Pioneer.*

Bribery and corruption.—The block in the grain traffic on the East India Railway has, among other results, led to some demoralization among the native station-masters. Greedy merchants are tried to secure their own bags cleared by the help of a little judicious bribery. In one case, we believe, a *mahajun* paid Rs. 200 to a station-master on condition that so many wagons per week should be available for his grain. Of course the official had no means of controlling the traffic, nor any right to interfere between one merchant's grain before that of others; so he failed to fulfil his bargain. The railway authorities heard of the transaction, and the station-master is to be prosecuted. In another instance, one of the travelling-auditors found a station-master in possession of more cash than he could account for, and it turned out that he had been taking bribes in a similar way. We understand that in regard to the Jubbulpore line at any rate, the railway authorities intend to ask the Government to make an exhaustive inquiry among the *mahajuns* to ascertain what stationmasters are guilty.—*Pioneer.*

The traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending 16th June 1877, was 3,48,299 maunds and in money Rs. 2,12,720. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 16th June 1877.	Week ending 17th June 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 17,674	Mds 37,830	...	Mds 20,126
Amount.....	Rs. 14,936	Rs. 37,057	...	Rs. 22,121
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 47,836	Mds 25,963	Mds 21,631	...
Amount.....	Rs. 12,540	Rs. 5,247	Rs. 7,293	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 1,862	Mds 6,545	...	Mds 4,683
Amount.....	Rs. 402	Rs. 3,611	...	Rs. 3,199
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 278	Mds 339	...	Mds 61
Amount.....	Rs. 677	Rs. 856	...	Rs. 179
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 3,751	Mds 3,177	Mds 574	...
Amount.....	Rs. 3,689	Rs. 2,847	Rs. 842	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 36,761	Mds 36,503	Mds 258	...
Amount.....	Rs. 5,268	Rs. 9,108	...	Rs. 740
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 10,283	Mds 15,971	...	Mds 5,688
Amount.....	Rs. 3,585	Rs. 6,465	...	Rs. 2,880
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 2,319	Mds 1,360	Mds 959	...
Amount.....	Rs. 812	Rs. 605	Rs. 207	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 85,257	Mds 74,552	Mds 11,405	...
Amount.....	Rs. 24,315	Rs. 19,718	Rs. 4,597	...
TOTAL—				
Weight .....

of 1874 had themselves come to the conclusion that the word "occupant" meant a person whose name had been authoriesdly entered in a village register or public document as the holder of land from Government. But the Council having that before them, and having before them, also, all the definitions that had been suggested by the different officers to whom the Code was referred, had taken the term "registered occupant" to mean co-owner and various other things, which he thought were included in the shorter definition. No doubt his definition might not refer to alienated or unalienated villages, but he had done his best to include in the definition which he had proposed, all that was contained in the idea of who a survey occupant ought to be according to the information supplied by the district officers.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—May I ask the hon. and learned member what the position of the Council would be supposing that, having rejected his amendment on the definition of "occupant" (paragraph 26), we now accepted his amendment on this definition (25 *a*) of a "registered (or survey) occupant?" We should be rather in a fix, I think.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik—I do not think so. A survey occupant is an occupant of land assessed under this Code, so that if the survey is not extended to alienated or Inam villages, this definition does not touch the people.

The amendment was then put to the vote and was lost by 7 to 4, the order of voting being the same as on the previous motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next moved that instead of definition 29 of section 3, the following should be substituted—"'Alienated land' means land owned or occupied by private individuals, exempt wholly or partially from the payment of land revenue, or held under a grant or lease fixing the Government demand in perpetuity." The definition as drafted stood thus—"'alienated' means transferred in so far as the rights of Government to payment of the rent or land revenue are concerned, wholly or partially, to the ownership of any person." Mr. Mandlik said this definition attempted to define merely the word "alienated," which in the Survey Act of 1865 was defined in reference to alienated villages. An "alienated village" was defined in that Act as follows:—"An alienated village is a village held and managed by private individuals from payment of land revenue, &c." As defined in the present Code, the word "alienated" was applicable to land as well as villages. The idea created at once by this definition was that if all land that was not alienated came under the description of "unalienated," the man who had unalienated land had little, or nothing at all, save from the survey tenure. He had borrowed the definition which he now proposed almost bodily from Act I. of 1865, taking out the word "village" and substituting "land" to meet the desire to make the definition more extensive so as to signify all alienated lands as contradistinguished from those the revenues of which were not alienated. As he had explained at the previous meeting of the Council and also in his minute of dissent from the report of the Select Committee, alienation meant primarily alienation of the Government revenue, and therefore when the term "alienated" was applied to lands as it was throughout the Code, it should be so defined as not to create any ambiguity in regard to lands of another kind to which the tenure of alienated lands did not extend. He submitted that the definition he had proposed to adopt was calculated to keep all that was wished for in the present definition as drafted, and to make that clear which was at present ambiguous.

The Hon. Advocate General said the objection taken by Mr. Mandlik to definition 29 was similar in principle to his objection regarding the definition of "occupant;" and it seemed to him that the answer was the same, viz:—that the definition did not attempt to define or declare rights. They, as far as the definition was concerned, were entirely beyond the scope of the Bill. The Bill did not pretend to define alienated lands at all. All that was defined was merely the word "alienated" as used for the purposes of the Act alone.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said that, as the Hon. Advocate General had stated, there was no intention whatever in the Act to define alienated lands at all. What was defined was the adjective "alienated," as used in the Act. Nowhere in the Act were proprietary rights defined, and there was no intention to define them. He believed Mr. Mandlik's proposal was founded on the use that was made of the words "owner" and "proprietor" in the Survey Act (I of 1865); but if that Act was examined closely, it would be seen that there was a reason there for defining what "owner" and "proprietary rights" meant. By the terms used in the present Bill the existence of owners and proprietary rights, and he saw no reason why the definition as the Select Committee had drafted it should not be allowed to stand.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said no doubt the definitions by themselves might signify very little, but it was when the term "alienated" was used in conjunction with other words that its signification became important. If the expression "alienated lands" were used and defined as he maintained it ought to be used and defined, it would not have such a mischievous tendency as he said the use of the word "alienated" by itself in the definitions would have, when the word was used, as it was throughout the code, singularly, in conjunction with other words. No single word by itself could mean anything; and the signification of this word became important in its tendency to affect rights in different parts of the Code. In regard to the words "owner" and "ownership," referred to by Mr. Rogers, there might be no denial of any rights, but a negative Act was much stronger than a positive one because it presupposed a very large sphere of obligation. There might be no negation of private rights in this Code, but the use of the term "alienated" in different portions of the Code derogated from private rights. It was on that account that he submitted his amendment for the vote of the Council.

On the vote being taken, the amendment was lost by 7 to 4, the order of voting being the same as on the previous motions.

Our report will be continued to-morrow.

HIGH COURT.—23RD JUNE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

DAJEBA GOPAL *vs.* SAKULCHUND NAGUBDAS.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the defendant, moved absolute a rule *nisi* which was granted by their Lordships on the 24th March last on the application of the late Mr. Furcell. There was a counter suit in which the position of the parties was reversed. Dajeba obtained a decree in the first suit for Rs. 1,000, with which he was not satisfied, and he appealed in *forma pauperis*. The defendant intended to have appealed, but did not as he did not expect to get security for his cost. He, however, applied for and obtained a rule *nisi* calling upon Dajeeba to show cause why the execution of the decree should not be stayed. The learned counsel now tendered Rs. 1,000, the amount of the decree; and as no cause was shown asked that the rule *nisi* be made absolute.

Mr. Starling said the rule *nisi* had been served upon Mr. Macfarlane, who represented Dajeeba in the Court below; and the learned counsel read certain correspondence which had passed between the solicitors; and asked whether the Court thought he (Mr. Macfarlane) was not entitled to his costs. The Chief Justice said it appeared that Dajeeba had either thrown overboard, or had himself been thrown overboard by his attorney.

Mr. Starling said he was simply instructed to call the Court's attention to the facts.

The Chief Justice said Dajeeba must have known when he appealed that he had it open to the other party to dispute the decree already passed.

Mr. Lang asked for leave to pay the Rs. 1,000 to the Accountant General.

The Chief Justice directed the money to be paid to the Accountant General and the receipt from that officer to be lodged with the Prothonotary. The rule *nisi* was made absolute.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE SOORTEE.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter for the defendant, applied for his costs. The Bank, for whom there was no appearance, had given them notice that they did not intend to proceed with the appeal.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* TEJPALL KHETSEY.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the defendant, made a similar application on a similar ground.

This appeal also was dismissed with costs.

THE LOSS OF THE MEIKONG.

WE are glad to learn that a telegram has been received from Mrs. Stanbrough, one of the Madras passengers by the Meikong, and the wife of the Health Officer, Madras, stating that she had arrived safe and well at Aden, though she had lost everything. How the passengers reached Aden is not stated, but possibly they may have been conveyed there by a coasting dhow, or a steamer may have been sent from Aden to rescue them. The inhabitants of the coast near Ras Hafloon are an exceedingly wild and lawless lot, and it is fortunate for the passengers that they had not to depend on their hospitality for any length of time. The ill-fated vessel was built in 1870 at La Ciotat by her owners, the Massageries Maritimes. She was of 3,050 tons gross, and 2,295 tons net, register, with a nominal horse power of 500. A contemporary suggests, that the Meikong must have been considerably out of her course to go ashore at Ras Hafloon. Such, however, is not likely to have been the case. During the south-west monsoon all steamers, bound homewards, after leaving Galle, invariably run well to the southward till they get under the shelter of the African coast, after which they take a direct course for Cape Ras Hafloon, or Cape Guardafui, on nearing which smooth water is reached. The striking resemblance between these two bold headlands, especially in misty weather, has caused the loss of five or six steamers during the past three or four years. The weather, at this season, is invariably very "dirty," and the coast at times very difficult to recognize. The captain of the Meikong, we suspect, mistook what so many other Commanders before him have done, the two Capes, and rounding Ras Hafloon, under the impression that it was Guardafui, wrecked his vessel on as dangerous a coast as is to be met with in the sea.—*Madras Mail*, June 22.

THE HOUNDS.
THE RUN OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY last, the 16th instant, was chosen for the experiment of what may be termed a Monsoon Meet. In other words, the hour fixed for the rendezvous (at the Club) was the more comfortable one of 10-30, instead of the cheerless gathering at grey dawn, which considerations of sun and heat have hitherto insisted upon. The attendance showed fully how popular was the change, for the Club compound was filled with a company far different from the meagre number who care to rise before the lark to join in the chase at early morn. Most of the fair and all of the sporting community of Ootacamund, were present on horseback, on foot or on wheels, and a strong cavalcade followed the hounds on to the hills, for the best day's sport they have yet enjoyed. It has been sadly proved, by many a blank hour's search, how futile it is this year to look for game on the downs so near at hand, and which, in last and previous years, produced so many grand gallops. But a little further needed (we trust the skin hunters will not read this) jerks are still to be found, in number sufficient and of swiftness unequalled; so a jogtrot of five or six miles took place before the hounds were asked to seek their game. It was an hour afterwards, and when much fine wild country had been traversed—whose grassy beauty was, perhaps, a little scarred by the intersecting bogs that called always for caution, sometimes for a halt—that a hallos from half-a-mile away brought the pinceteen couple to stretch themselves on a scent. Only a ten minutes' burst, though, and Jack found refuge in a drain. A second hallos almost at the instant gave them a second start, which in another quarter of an hour ended in a kill, their jackal ingloriously dying in an earth into which hounds could follow him. But the event of the day succeeded almost immediately. A third jackal had moved at the sound of the chase, and his line was crossed and taken up by the pack (still bristling with the flood they had tasted) as they passed to draw again. Settling to it at once, they raced away over a beautiful galloping country for half an hour, with their heads straight for the Koondas. Their starting-point was half-a-mile beyond Governor's Sholah, and their first check on the farthest hill overlooking the Emerald Valley Tea Estate, nestling at the foot of the Koondas. Here some prasecutters headed the jack back, almost in his tracks—but in a minute or two the hounds were righted. And now began the slower but no less pleasurable part of hurting. For more than another hour-and-a-half they had to work their way, sometimes yard by yard, or even inch by inch—their game twisting and dodging for his life before them. Every bound was striving his best: and patiently and untiringly they unravelled the line till at length the most satisfactory *who-whoop* of the season sounded over the Nunjenaad Valley, after a run of two hours and five minutes. The first portion of this run was so fast that it choked off all but about a dozen of the best mounted and most determined—but conspicuous among these were Mrs. Irvine on the Grey, her husband on Blue-Mantle, the two Messrs. Turner, Mr. Atkins (whose assistance as Whip was never more valuable to the Master than on this day), Mr. Ouchterlony, and Captain Jones. Young Mr. Clementson was also well up, and riding right pluckily. Not the least subject of satisfaction, the huntsman was heard to declare, lay in the fact that all the 19 couple, and even "Vic" the terrier, were up at the death, and in kennel that evening by six o'clock.—*The Nolgherry Courier.*

CURIOSITIES OF THE MADRAS ARSENAL.

HIS GRACE the Governor last week commenced an inspection of the Ordnance departments, and visited both the gunpowder mills and the grand arsenal. At the former place he was shown all there was to be seen, and charges of charcoal having been substituted for powder in the incorporating mills, were suddenly drowned to show him the manner in which, should one mill explode, the others are instantaneously rendered incapable of mischief. He watched too with much interest some experiments with the oldfashioned *eprouvette* to show how differently powder burns according to the size of grain. Some "pebbles" placed under the shell and ignited fizzed quietly and slowly, while similar pebbles, reduced to small grains when fired blew the shell some feet into the air. At the grand arsenal there was more to see, although the place has been shorn of much of its former glory. As a manufacturing department it now does comparatively little, for when some few years ago there was a talk of doing away with the Madras gun carriage factory, in order to bolster up that institution and to show how indispensable it was, a great deal of the machinery, workmen and work from the arsenal was transferred there. However the arsenal still boasts very good work shops and turns out excellent work of all sorts; the gilt halberts of the duke's body guard and the fireplaces in his camp at Delhi, with many other gimcracks having be made there. In one of the sheds is an array of sewing machines which delights the heart of lady visitors, two huge ones for stitching canvass being always objects of special admiration.

The armoury is the great sight, and it is, I believe, with one exception, the finest in the world. It used to consist of three galleries, two of them being 113 *yards* in length, and one 116. One of these is now used for stowing the immense stock of saddlery and harness, but two remain filled with arm racks, which are decorated with the old standards of the Madras N. I. regiment. Standing at the junction of these two galleries a grand view is obtained. In one of them near the Commissary's office, are patterns of nearly every one of the seven or eight thousand descriptions of articles contained in the stores below.

Further are the museum and model room, which contain many curiosities and objects of historical interest. Till within a few years, thousands of paint old native arms decorated the walls and roofs, but under the rule of Colonel Dangerfield, who had no regard for the sanctity of things not of absolute use, these were sold for old iron and steel, and numbers of the arm racks were broken up. In the portion of the gallery devoted to trophies many old guns, French, Dutch, Chinese and Indian are to be found, two beautiful brass pieces captured at Seringapatam being amongst the number. Here too are the keys of Pondicherry taken by the English, I think in 1878; but as Pondicherry passed backwards and forwards from our hands into those of the French several times, I cannot be sure about the date. Another trophy of considerable interest is the Spanish coat of arms from the Government House at Manilla, which was brought away when Manilla was taken by storm in 1762. There is a quantity of Spanish armour helmets, morions, breast and back plates taken at the same time. There are remarkable from th ir enormous weight, under which it is hardly conceivable how a soldier could even stagger, let alone fight. In the walls are festooned cases containing the captured colors of Sadras and Amtryna, too dilapidated to be unfurled. Chinese guns, long swords, helmets bows, quivers and shields are to be found in variety, and there is one standard of the nation and a head carved to resemble those of decapitated criminals. Amongst the Chinese curiosities too is a wooden cage in which the present Colonel Anstruther of the Madras Artillery spent seven months of his captivity in China, and to complete the collection some Chinese uniforms one representing a tiger's skin. Of Indian weapons there are still a fair number that escaped from the destructive hands of the Goth who tried to dismantle the arsenal, and the firearms from the rudest matchlock to the most elaborate impracticable revolver fill two handsome cases. There are a great many exquisitely finished models too of guns and carriages, and amongst them a curious machine designed to break an infantry square, the invention of Major Oakes of the Madras Artillery. I cannot here give a catalogue of all that is to be found in the arsenal, suffice it to say that there is enough to well repay a few hours' inspection. During the Prince of Wales' stay in Madras, His Royal Highness came to see what was to be seen, and was apparently very well pleased with his visit, as was also His Grace the Duke of Buckingham last Thursday.—*Correspondent Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE MYSORE CONVERSION CASE.
THE JUDGMENT.

(Concluded from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

FURTHER, the interests of the minor are inseparably connected with his being delivered as prayed for into custody of his father, who claims him as his natural guardian, not as a guardian appointed by the Court of Wards, while not restoring the son would be to consign him as a pauper or beggar to roam about the world; these not bound to him by any tie, as the counter-petitioner in urging that in the minor's best interests he is the proper guardian, does not represent himself, other than as an individual, not a representative of his society. The authorities and rulings quoted in support of these arguments were:—Mysore Minor Rules, Sections 4 and 7, Story on Equity, page 695, 600 and 601. Leading cases by Chhidu, pages 695 and 697, Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code, under Section 361. Calcutta High Court Report for July 1863, case Hemmana Ghose. Norton's leading cases, vol. I, pages 113, 114, and 131. Stranger's Hindu law, pages 66 and 72. O. C. Suit No. 3 of 1869, Parvathi Bai *v.* Fula Bai.

That further the case is maintainable under the rules on the stamp for a petition, and in the form brought; that the arguments of the opposing Pleader, that the person of the minor should be considered a chattel and a regular suit on a plaint duly stamped is incumbent, are not tenable. The Court Fees Act VII. of 1870, Schedule II. Clause 5, provides Rs. 5 as the stamp for recovery of a wife, and Clause 17, Rs. 10, as that for every other suit where it is impossible to estimate at a money value the subject-matter in dispute, but is silent on the stamp for the restoration of a minor, which silence of the Legislature is self-evident, that the present petition stamp is sufficient, but nevertheless they are ready to pay under either of the above the highest stamp leviable, or that for a wife which by analogy a minor may be assessed at. The Contract Law cannot be acted on, or set aside a special enactment.

That law, age, and facts in the case as proved, call for the restoration of the minor to his father, not as a guardian appointed by Court of Wards, but as parent and natural guardian.

It is maintained for the counter-petitioner that no suit lies having been wrongly put, wrongly brought, and wrongly stamped.

The father being alive, and of age, and the natural guardian, and no property or charge of property being claimed the Court cannot be acting as a Court of Wards and hence the relief sought—the restoration of the minor—is not maintainable except as a chattel by a Regular Civil Suit, and being brought in this Court the jurisdiction of which only commences at Rs. 5,000 on the original side, the suit for the restoration of the minor should have been, and must be filed on a plaint bearing a stamp that would cover that consideration, and nothing less. That further, by the authorities hereafter quoted, the age at which a minor arrives at the age of discretion is 15, that decisions have been given granting the right of discretion (Vide specially Privy Council 6th February 1876 Jamal Dasi *v.* B. Dasia appeal from Calcutta High Court, which decision is binding on all Courts); that the father is natural guardian being alive, the minor cannot be ward of Court, and under Indian Law Report Calcutta case 289 the Court has full discretion to act according to equity and good conscience on a finding according to the Hindu Law or age or years of discretion, and not by the deferred period of minority binding whom the Court acts as a Court of Wards.

That, further, Clause XV. of C. P. Code not being in force in Mysore, no declaratory decree can be given, and consequently the substantial relief sought for must be fixed at a valuation consistent with the jurisdiction of the Court in which the relief is sought, and the original objection to the stamp is a valid one. That these Rules are not unique, but are compiled or extracted, from the Minor's Act XL. of 1858, the sections of which are compared seriatim. That a reference in the Minor's Act to show that Clause 7 is but a part of 6, and must be read therewith, and has reference to the property of the minor, without which there is no jurisdiction, and such is the tenor of the whole rules which must be read as a whole, and therefore this case, brought under clause 4 of the Rules, is untenable. That no case of conversion has yet been brought under these rules, Court of Wards or Minor's Acts in any High Court. The father's existence and presence shut the door to action under the rules, the proper course being a "Writ of Habeas Corpus," that the cause of conversion was the fault of the parent in lax instruction in his own religion, and an act of free conscientious conviction on the part of the boy; the inducements alluded to as having been held out in such as under the circumstances are ordinarily held out in Mission Schools, or were earned by intelligence and ability, and as law and facts stand, the boy is capable of acting according to conscience, and by renunciation of religion and caste while his affection is not thereby alienated from his father. That the evidence shows the age of discretion by Hindu Law is binding, and action by regular civil suit is only sustainable, the relief cannot be granted, and the boy must be left to go where he pleases. The other authorities quoted being Minor's Rules, Act 40 of 1858 Minor's Act, Limitation Act Schedule 2, Article 31, Norton's leading cases Vol. I, pages 108, 109 113, 114 and 131. Indian Law Report for February 1876 Calcutta series, page 289. Lyon's Law of India page 49, 51 and 53. Contract Act, by Cunningham, Note under Section 11 and Regulation of 1793, which refers to cases only in which Court of Wards have taken possession, not found or referred to by the Court.

Having given this case close consideration, I cannot but feel, that under the conditions of the country it must be a cause of regret to those interested in the case, and the country that it should have arisen. The ruling of the Judicial Commissioner already quoted not only finds that majority in Mysore in as far as management of estates by Minors is concerned, is authoritatively settled at 18, but further, that the Hindu law, whereby minority ceases after the 16th year, is not binding in such cases. The Hindu Law alluded to in the above whereby minority ceases after 16, is the Mitaschara, the law governing Mysore and Southern India generally. The Bengal law under which so many cases have been cited to show that minority ceased at 15, is inapplicable to this province, and the boy Iyengar (his age 15 years and 7 months only) is a minor under all the force laws in Mysore whether Hindu or special. But the judgment says emphatically "in such cases" *i. e.* in cases in which the management, or control of property is in question, that the Hindu law is binding. In this case no question of property is involved, then the question arises what is the relief sought from the Court in this case?

It is a prayer that the Court will order one, by the law of the land a minor, to be given over into the custody of his father, his natural guardian, he having run away from his home, and of his free will and against all the entreaties of his father refused to place himself again under his custody and guardianship. As to the question of guardianship the law has laid down that the father is the natural guardian of his minor children unless disqualified from that position; vide Strange's Hindu Law chapter 3 page 72a. These disqualifications are therein laid down as idiotcy or insanity: the father, the petitioner, has been before the Court and is evidently not labouring under either of these disqualifications, so that no order of the Court is necessary, and it would be altogether superfluous for the Court to declare that petitioner stands in the position he occupies by virtue of his relationship to the minor as well as by the Hindu Law by which he and the country is governed. With reference to this point there are other points which require consideration; one is that Section XV. Act VIII of 1859 C. P. Code not being in force in Mysore, no such declaratory decree as the above can be passed by the Court. Another that it is sought to show that it is not in virtue of petitioner's position as guardian appointed by this or any Court, but in his abstract right as natural guardian that he seeks the aid of the Court to exercise its authority. The Court is, therefore, admittedly not called on to appoint the petitioner guardian under the Rules and Notification under which the petition was filed, but to do, or order, what has already been shown as superfluous, and beyond its power, owing to the special section of the C. P. Code, Act not being in force in Mysore.

Among the points argued was the applicability of the Mysore rules to minors other than Wards of Court, and irrespective of property question arising, and it was maintained by the petitioner's Pleader that even in the absence of these conditions for the general weal the custody of all minors in the province were included under these rules, and in the best interests of such minors the Court could take action on simple petitions under these rules, and thus exercise authority over every minor, whether the natural guardians were living or not, while such guardians could under these rules seek the Court's aid to keep them in possession of their rights. Suppose, for the sake of argument, there being no convertible in the case no Ward of Court, and no question of property, several other school children all minors, sons or different fathers, from waywardness, love of pleasure, or vice, or any other cause were to take up their abodes elsewhere than under their father's roof, against the will of their fathers, and in spite of their entreaties to come home, and perfectly of their own free choice as they preferred it, and the kindly treament they received, could each father and natural guardian file a petition under the Minor's Rules against the owner of that child's temporary self-chosen abode. Such cases would in every particular be in consonance with the facts of this case as elicited by evidence except as far as religious element is concerned. The Court must hold that the rules in force in Mysore do not bear that strained construction, and that the element of a change of religion in disregard of parental wishes in that respect does not so alter the case, as to bring it within the said rules, but the remedy must be obtained by recourse to Civil Courts in a regular suit where provision has been made for the recovery of property of all descriptions whether wrongly, fraudulently, or otherwise retained.

Were moreover the natural guardian to avow before the Civil Court that the control which it was the natural guardian's intention to exercise over the child thus restored to him was of a nature such as under Clauses XV and XVI of Act IX of 1872 amount to "coercion" and "undue" influence which by 14 of the introduction to Cunningham's work thereon apply to parents and children, guardians and their wards, I conceive a Civil Court would not feel justified in so surrendering the minor to his guardian without taking suitable security for the proper exercise of that authority and the proper treatment of that child. The formula for a guardian's agreement under the Mysore Minor Rules contemplates and provides for no such stipulations. Thus there being no question as to the property of the minor; the minor not being under the control of the Court as a Ward of Court; and the guardianship under and by the authority of these rules, under which the petition was filed, not being the relief sought, or such as can be granted, these rules making no provision for the appointment of the guardian where a natural guardian is alive, the need contemplated by the Legislature has not arisen in this case, and the relief being beyond the operation of the scope of these rules the Court must decline to interfere as the relief sought seems to the Court only obtainable by a regular Civil suit in a competent Court, under Clause 34 of Act IX of 1872.

The costs in this case must be borne by the Petitioner.

THE PRESENT STATE OF PERSIA.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD writes to the *Times*:—"I have lately ridden through Persia from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, where all is by no means as represented in the extract you published on Friday from the German journal *Globus*. I could not find any useful result of the Shah's visit to Europe. On his return His Majesty did indeed attempt a new institution. He ordered 'Bureaux of Justice' to be conspicuously placed in the towns for the reception of petitions from his miserable and misgoverned subjects, but to the Provincial Governors it appeared, as indeed it was, a childish notion. A wretched peasant or an Armenian Christian who had been robbed by the Governor's servants might as well have been told to put his petition on Mirror's Mantel-piece and into the Shah's Bureau of Justice. There is an institution in Persia, and it was at my side for 1,000 miles, of English origin, which has done something to lessen the iniquity of provincial government in Persia—I mean the Indo-European telegraph. On one occasion I remember that the peasants of a village were bold enough to tell an oppressor that they would telegraph his misdeeds to the Shah! Of course the governing class could not grind the faces of the people as they do—the Ministers and Prince-Governors having salaries three or four times as large as that of the English Prime Minister—had they not a powerful body of helpers who are sharers in their spoil. They have their force in the Persian army. In every bazaar I found that soldiers were moneylenders, and for this reason—they have the law in their own hands. It is not very long since a party of soldiers dragged the dead body of a defaulting debtor by the heels through the bazaar of Bushire by way of warning to those who owed them money. The pay of Persian soldiers is commonly in arrear; and, noticing the scanty ranks of regiments on parade, I inquired of the drill instructors (generally Europeans) why so many were absent. They told me that in this absence lay the impossibility of success in their task. No soldier comes to parade who can obtain work or otherwise make money. The consequence is that the *personnel* of each skeleton regiment is changed every morning, and the unhappy drill-instructor has never before him the same body of men. This release from service has, of course, to be paid for, and the absent privates devote a portion of their earnings to their officers, who, from the colonel to the corporal, divide the fund contributed in respect of this temporary desertion. The *Globus* states that the Customs have been modelled after those of Russia. I do not believe it. I can tell you how they were modelled last year, when I dined, in Persian fashion, in Ispahan, with the Khan who farms the Customs of the South of Persia, including the ports at which all British goods must enter. He wore a robe of honour, a gift from the Shah, drank arrack in tumblers, and fondled his bare feet between the courses of kabobs and pillaw. Colonel Ross, the British Resident at Bushire, has reported that the Bushire Customs were let to this person for 32,000 tomans, or about £12,800. This Khan is a law unto himself in obtaining what he may please to consider his dues. As to the limitations in his power, the Political Resident has reported to the Indian Government that 'the terms of Customs employs his own servants to manage, Government officials not interfering. The transactions are kept secret, no returns being required by the Government.' Colonel Ross adds:—'The system is felt to be inconvenient to traders.' Inconvenient! The bazaars of Ispahan, and even of Shiraz, will soon be exclusively supplied with Russian goods if facilities for the entry of British manufactures from the south are not afforded both by reform of the Customs and improvement of the route. There is not between any two considerable towns in the world a path so difficult as that by which English goods now travel from Bushire to Shiraz. British interests in Persia demand the establishment of steam navigation on the Karun river from Mahommerah to Shuster, and the making of a good caravan road or a light railway from that point to Ispahan. The carriage of dead bodies from Persia for burial at Nedjif (the shrine of Ali) and Kerbela (the shrine of Houssein) is practically discontinued by order of the Turkish Government. But I have been told that in former times the corpse-caravans could be tracked for miles by their offensive odour. Nothing but a change in the whole condition of Persia, with which Turkey, with the object of annexing that part of the Province of Bagdad in which those shrines stand, and it would not surprise me if Persia were some day to lose the rich northern Province of Azerbajon, upon which the Russian troops at Bayazid are now looking, and to seek some compensation in the direction of Bagdad. As to the actual condition of Persia, with which the lengthy paragraph in *The Times* of to-day is mainly occupied, I can speak from many conversations I had with medical men in Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, and Bushire, as well as from my own experience. On the Caspian shore, from Asterabad to Resht, and for 20 miles inland, the country is a muddy marsh an splendid fertility, and is undrained and swamp in which trees and people rot away quickly with damp and fever. From Teheran to Shiraz the level is never lower than about 3,000ft. above the sea, and the most unwholesome influences are the miserable poverty of the people and the extremes of climate to which they are exposed. Within two months, upon the common road between the Caspian and Ispahan, I met with cases of sun-stroke and of frost-bite. For a fortnight our thermometer was illegible, because the extreme cold prevented the mercury from showing. Yet in that almost Arctic weather we often met peasants tramping nearly barefoot through the snow, and with nothing but a rag of cotton on their legs. I wish I had obtained and brought home for scientific examination specimens of the poisonous insects of Persia. I think it quite possible that useful information as to the origin of disease might thus be discovered. There is a well-known place upon the path between Tabriz and Teheran which all travellers avoid if possible. Strangers who sleep in the houses of that village are liable to be bitten by a small round bug, and if thus attacked they will not continue their journey the next day. The nest is another place equally infamous on the road between Teheran and Mashhad, in the direction of Herat. I remember at Odessa and in Bessarabia to have heard men who were deeply interested in the matter express a confident opinion that rinderpest, or cattle plague, had its origin in the poisonous bite of a black spide common in the marshes of Bessarabia, where I have been told that rinderpest is always raging."

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